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FOR 1878.  
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## NOTICE.

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 18TH, 1878.

In the volume of medical reports for the half-year ended the 31st March last, published by the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, is included an interesting report on the sanitary condition of the newly opened port of Wan-shoo by Dr. W. W. Myers, which deserves more than passing notice. We have heard from other quarters that Wenchow is an exceptionally clean place for a Chinese city, but Dr. Myers tells us more. Judging from his account, it stands alone among Chinese towns as regards the attention paid by the local authorities to sanitary matters. The picture drawn of Wenchow is such a contrast to the experiences of foreigners in other cities and towns of the Central Kingdom that we feel constrained to quote Dr. Myers's description of it in full. He says:—"The streets, regularly laid out and closely paved, slope down on each side to drains or gutters, which in their turn communicate with the canals running through all the city. About every hundred yards are latrines and urinals which are emptied in the early morning at regular hours. These privies, well supplied with water and their contents not allowed to remain long enough for putrefactive changes to take place, constitute a system which by itself is a most commendable advance in hygienic science. At early dawn scavengers go round, sweeping and clearing the streets and side gutters, emptying and cleaning the utensils used in the houses during the night, and collecting all rubbish and refuse, taking it away to be either destroyed by fire, or used for the fields. The canals are, as a rule, fully, or at any rate by their depth able to retain a sufficient supply of water between the intervals of rain to allow for the usual evaporation. They communicate one with the other, hence and thereby widening out into a broad sheet or small lake, and thus a steady though slow circulation is kept up. They are constantly dredged, and all vegetable or other matter is carefully collected and removed. As may be supposed, the absence of those atrocious smells consequent on decomposing organic matter usually met with in harbors and other parts of Chinese cities is strikingly noticeable in Wenchow. The inhabitants, taken as a whole, well-to-do and contented, are able in the great majority of cases to live in comparatively roomy and airy houses, isolated from each other by high walls, and in a great many instances, spacious courtyards." Dr. Myers goes on to observe that there is no overcrowding, while there are numerous large temples in Wenchow, all of which have good-sized grounds or open spaces attached, which serve, like the parks in London and other great towns of the United Kingdom, as the lungs of the city, enabling the inhabitants to inhale much purer air than that obtainable in the close and crowded thoroughfares of such places as Foochow and Amoy. Nor is the attention of the people of Wenchow confined to drainage and the purification of the canals. They

are, Dr. Myers assures us, equally particular with regard to the water they drink, and draw their supplies from wells dug in places as remote from habitations as possible. "These are," he goes on to say, "further secured by encircling walls closely cemented so as to keep out the surface drainage. As far as I have observed, this water is kept solely for washing, &c., &c. Thus the dipping of filthy vessels, and other means of contamination common elsewhere, are avoided if not prohibited. As with very rare exceptions interments take place within the city, and for the reasons before given, decomposing vegetable or animal matter is scarcely to be met with, the water ought to be good, and this, I am glad to say, chemical and microscopic examination—as far as have been able to carry it—appears to bear out. Wenchow is also climatically favoured, the summer heat being pleasantly tempered by the sea breezes which ascend the river Ou-kiang. It is gratifying to find in any corner of the Flower Land a spot that is not utterly unsavoury and where some trifling respect is paid to hygienic law. It would be an excellent thing for the authorities of Canton and other unadmirable cities to take a trip up to Wenchow, and make a few notes for their future use. Dr. Myers strongly recommends the formation of the foreign settlement at a place called Jar Point, which is eminently salubrious, near the sea, and possesses fine sites for building "good dry healthy houses."

The water frontage, well above high water mark, would, the doctor says, be excellent for godowns, while the largest vessels could lie within a hundred yards of the bank. It is connected by deep canals and good roads with the country at the back, the city is only eight or ten miles off, charming walks with fine scenery abound, and, to sum up, Dr. Myers considers that a foreign settlement at Jar Point would be all that could be desired. No doubt its recommendation founded on personal observation and experience, will be taken into consideration when the site is chosen.

The Criminal Sessions will be formally opened this morning and adjourned until Monday. Jurors will not be required to attend until Monday.

We are informed that the Messengers of Justice started with the next French mail, left Salgan for this port at three o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society the Founder's Medal, which had been awarded to Baron Richthofen for his travels and explorations in China, was presented to Count Münster, the German Ambassador.

The band of the third Highlanders gave a short and joyful performance in the Public Garden, when there was a very large attendance. The popularity of these open air performances continues unabated.

We notice that two "barrel portmanteaus" were nimbly hauled to the eastward of the Bath-street entrance to the city, and more to the westward of the Naval Yard. They were placed there for the accommodation of the soldiers for bathing. They will march to the Artillery barracks and be taken in two large pants, which have been expressly built for the purpose.

As will be observed, by the advertisement on the front page, Dr. Silvester (the King of Oulu and Professor Fay) will give three performances at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, the first of which will take place on Saturday. The program presented is really of great interest, and as Dr. Silvester and Professor Fay have an almost world-wide reputation no guarantee is needed of the excellence of the entertainment. The entranced lady floating in mid air and the wonderful fairy fountains are notable features of the entertainment which have never been seen in this Colony, and would alone well repay a visit, to say nothing of Professor Fay's extraordinary performance.

The Messagers Maritime steamer Andromeda, which arrived in Shanghai on the 13th instant, reports that when in the vicinity of Tong-Chang Island, the progress of the steamer was suddenly stopped, and the cause was ascertained to be a tremendous fit of flatulence, which doubled her speed in its sleep, having been struck by the stem of the steamer. The engines were unable to move the ship, and an attempt was made to raise the anchor, but the fit continued. The materials used in the attempt, however, were cast adrift by abandoned, to the great regret of all. According to the estimate of some persons on board, the ship weighed from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds.

## SUPREME COURT.

July 17th.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION  
BY MISTER JAMES RUSSELL.

ALLEGED INHUMANITY AT SEA.

ST. JOHN'S, R. 274—This was claim of \$170.40 for wages as carpenter of the British bark "Frederick" and \$100 for clothes and tools necessarily detained by the master. The hearing of the suit commenced from Monday, Mr. Denys appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Wotton for the defendant.

George Jackson, recalled and further examined by Mr. Denys, said—I am an Englishman and was represented as a drayman at the Barrow shipbuilding yard. I shipped on board the "Frederick" as ordinary seaman at New York in August. We put into Bermuda in distress. I was sick and unable to work. The captain asked me to go ashore at Anjer, when I went ashore at Anjer, I saw that Kora went ashore. He ran away. I did not ask to go ashore at Batavia. I saw the doctor on board. I do not know that he was the carpenter. I was in the cabin at the time. When Kora got very sick I took him to the deck. The carpenter told me to go to Batavia. Harris lived in the same house as the carpenter. He got food from the carpenter. I do not know that he was dysentery on board, plenty of the men came to see the captain. Bell was not very bad. The carpenter struck him with a stick. I did not know that he was dysentery. I had reason to do so, but I did not. I did not ask to go. I had reason to complain of being struck by the captain and the mate. I do not know that he was dysentery. I do not know what the rations were to be. We had pretty good food to Bermuda; after that we had not much. We had less of less, about half what we had before, I should say. I did not get ashore at Anjer. I had reason to do so, but I did not. I did not ask to go. I had reason to complain of being struck by the captain and the mate. I do not know that he was dysentery. I do not know what the rations were to be. We had pretty good food to Bermuda; after that we had not much. We had less of less, about half what we had before, I should say. I did not get ashore at Anjer. I had reason to do so, but I did not. I did not ask to go. I had reason to complain of being struck by the captain and the mate. I do not know that he was dysentery. I do not know what the rations were to be. We had pretty good food to Bermuda; after that we had not much. 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## TO BE LET

**THE HOUSE** No. 4, PHOENIX TERRACE,  
EIGHT STREET.  
Appt to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1878. [1219]

## TO LET

**FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS**, either as one  
House, or as a series of Apartments,  
GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE,  
every description.

Appt to SHARP, TOLIVER, and JOHNSON,  
Supreme Court House,  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1878. [136]

**TO LET**, FURNISHED ROOMS, with use  
of DRAWING ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT  
BOARD, with a private family, Address E.,  
one of Philip Fire Office, family  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1878. [136]

**TO LET**, THE HOUSES, situated in Lot 6, formerly  
known as the OLIVE HOUSES, situated  
on Praya East—

**HOUSE** No. 2, Praya East. The Basement, to-  
gether with First Floor, or separate if de-  
sired, with Possession on the 1st July.

**HOUSE** No. 3, Praya East. The whole House,  
or in flats, with Possession on the 1st of  
August.

The DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward  
of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire  
Dwelling or in Apartments of Two or Three  
Rooms to suit conveniences with Immediate  
Possession. Fine Specious Verandah looking  
to Harbour.

For further Particulars, apply to MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1402]

**TO LET**, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN,  
on the Praya, Wanchai.

Appt to OLYPHANT & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [1402]

**TO LET**, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,  
attached to the Blue Houses at Wanchai.

For further Particulars apply to MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1403]

**TO LET**, THE HOUSE and GROUNDS on the  
Caine Road, "Dibber" at present in  
the occupation of the BONDY CO., LINSTEAD &  
CO., Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [1403]

**TO LET**, NO. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with  
Godown attached.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE,  
No. 3, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
Appt to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1878. [1411]

**TO LET**, THREE OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS,  
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 6,  
Mosque Terrace.

The BUNGALOW, No. 24, GAGE STREET.  
Appt to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th July, 1878. [1412]

**TO LET**, THE EASTERN HOUSE at the ALBANY,  
at present in the occupation of M.  
BEEBEYTON. Possession can be had on 1st May.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1878. [1414]

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to GRANT IN-  
SURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, 27th March, 1878. [1414]

**STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.**  
The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are  
prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE  
for the sum of \$40,000 on Buildings or  
Goods stored therein.

Discount 20%.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [1401]

**THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
BATAVIA.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong by the above Com-  
pany, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF  
SHIPPIERS to the low rates of Premium  
charged for all steam risks, besides which a  
Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE  
THIRD PER CENT. (33 1/3%) will be allowed  
on risks to ports China, Japan, the Philippines,  
and the Straits. On risks to all other  
ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER  
CENT. (15%).

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [1413]

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY.**

The Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant Policies  
against FIRE to the extent of \$60,000 on  
any one.

First-Class Risk.

A RETURN of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)  
will be made on the premium charged on all  
Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the  
issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [1413]

**BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to grant Insurances as follows:

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

Policies at current rates, payable either here,  
in London, or at the principal Ports of India,  
China, and Australia.

**PIPE DEPARTMENT.**

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.

A discount of 20%, allowed.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**

Policies issued for sums not exceeding 25,000,  
at reduced rates.

**MARINE RISKS.**

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to  
an extent of \$20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)  
on the Current Local Rates will be allowed on  
all premium charged for insurance; such dis-  
count being deducted at the time of the issue  
of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1414]

**THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF THE UNITED  
STATES.**

HENRY B. HYDE, President.  
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BROWNE, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China  
and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—120, BROADWAY, NEW  
YORK.

ASSETS ..... \$31,700,000.  
SURPLUS ..... \$5,000,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above  
Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at  
GREATLY REDUCED RATES, and upon  
terms very favorable to the Insured.

For full information and Particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1878. [1402]

**THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO**  
(Chinese Daily Press),  
PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the  
Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY  
YEARS, and enjoys the largest circulation  
of any Chinese paper in the Southern  
Chinas. It is well known throughout the  
Chinas, Scholar, and contains FULL and RE-  
LIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the  
Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong; or from  
the different Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

## INSURANCES

**NOTICE.**  
The Undersigned has been appointed  
AGENT at this Port for THE POS-  
ITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURE LIFE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).  
W. H. MOULEY,  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [1424]

**TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to accept Risks against Fire at Current  
Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20%.

SIEMSEN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1872. [1403]

**PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents to the above Company at this Port,  
are prepared to grant Policies against  
Fire to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings or  
Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872. [1403]

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Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872. [1403]

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**PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

&lt;p

## EXTRACTS:

ANOTHER "OLDERY," JUST OVER.

(THANK GODNESS!)

'Oolin' ed! That's me!

An it's my playful way

To take and break

For bratkin's sake,

All on a "oldery."

It's us the 'owlin' ed!

The 'owlin' ed, that's we!

We goes in mose;

Ah does rare jive;

When us is out on the spurs!

A "oldery" is a boon,

I hevved it said to by a mug,

I can't say why,

But I's my eye,

And trusd it don't end in the jug.

Hopen your gurdins and parks,

Give us a tickle on a' sloop!

Let's ha' a shiv

At what there is rich;

The rest—well, we'll have it alone!

Let's ha' a go at the trou!

The shrubs let's save the same!

And let me ack

On each seat back,

My belljouls' name;

Cluck us a one D. smoke;

Or pass us a yard of clay;

I don't mind which;

As us is such

As will keep the fresh air away!

Puff! puff! puff! Now we ha'ay. Wo! Ho!

Wo! Ho! Such a young thing too. You'll get

yourself blushed, you will!"

—From Judy.

Dear Louie,

"My dear friend Louis,"

"Louise, my brightest and most useful of all who ever loved me." Although Mrs. Shaw did not read Edgar Poe's poems, she seems to have given him the idea of one of the most ingenious and most successful of them "The Bell." Ultimately Mrs. Shaw, we are informed, was compelled by the poet's "eccentricities" to define certain limits to their intercourse. For took offence, and in June, 1849, wrote to her for the last time. In his favour letter, he called her the "friend, the dearest of this world's most wondrous souls;" and "an angel to my tortured and hastened nature."

The letters to "Annie" are far more fervid than those addressed to Mrs. Shaw. Annie's surname is not given, but we are told that she was in the darkest hours of his adversity, "a very vague statement, since the names of the unhappy set were habitually used. She believed in him, however, when he was culminated, "received him as an honoured guest when the world contemned him, remained faithful to him through all and when death released his wearied spirit not only defended his name and fame, but attended a long and hospitable shelter to his broken-hearted, more than mother," Mrs. Clemm. It says much, no doubt, for Poe that he should have been able to inspire such attachment as fervent woman of noble nature and high character evidently entertained for her. It is only rational, however, to bear in mind that if many women found that his letters were "divinely beautiful," two of the three women around whose names the newly published letters are said to "gracious charmers" broke off their acquaintance with him, while the third, who has left an eloquent tribute to his personal qualities, had seen very little of him as a man, and may have remembered him only as a youth when she first made his acquaintance. That Poe not only had the language of devotion of his command, but was capable of devotion itself, is sufficiently proved by his love for his wife and by his constant care of her during her last illness. But so appears the exact significance of the letters to Annie it would be necessary to know much more of this lady and of Poe's relations to her than the editor thinks fit to tell us. Poe addresses her as "My own sweet sister Annie," "My pure, virtuous, generous, beautiful, beautiful sister Annie." Writing concerning Annie to his sister Sarah he says, "I do not love your sister with the present day say of a man in an advanced state of intoxication that he would be the poorest and most interesting man in the world; but you do know how truly, how purely, I love her; and you will forgive me, for you know also how impossible it is to say, not to love her."

The letters to Annie are signed "Edgar," and it is evident from his attempts in this direction that formal criticism was no more suited to Balzac's temperament than was the smoking of cigars. Indeed, while tasting upon himself the effect, deleterious or other, of writing articles he seems never to have ventured to smoke a cigar. "Coffee he knew only too well, 'On tombe du ciel ou l'on penche,' says Victor Hugo; and Balzac fell—or at least died—from drinking too much coffee, which he is said to have consumed at the rate of from twelve to twenty cups a day. To wine, on the other hand, his third great "modern stimulant," he was almost a complete stranger; and he asserts, in the treatise on "Les Excentriques Modernes," that owing to his persistent habits of coffee-drinking wine had no effect upon him. On one occasion, however, not because he was "reasonable" in the Byronic sense of the word, but because he wished to act in the spirit of a philosophical investigator, he resolved to dose himself with wine to the point of intoxication. The desired result having been brought about he went to the Italian Opera; and he has not hesitated to tell all whom it might concern how he ran up the grand staircase three steps at a time, entered the wrong box, talked in what he thought an agreeable voice, and a lady with whom he had no previous acquaintance, and so on.

Balzac's treatise contains no protest against excess. It was not in the nature of the man to write treatises; and he knew that there was no nation in the world which did not and had not always habitually indulged to a more or less pernicious extent in excitements of some kind. Indeed, in the most sober countries—such as France, Italy, and Spain—all classes of the population take wine at their principal meals. In those parts of Europe where the consumption of wine is comparatively small, beer, cider, and spirits are drunk in large quantities; and the inhabitants are not without their "stimulants" and "excitants" in regions where the juice of the grape and distilled liquors of all kinds are forbidden by the religion of the country. M. Lepay, who has devoted so much attention to the condition of the working classes in various parts of Europe, has come to the conclusion, from direct personal observation, that in certain trades and certain climates the moderate use of alcoholic drinks is decidedly beneficial; and he boldly asserts that "a comparison of those populations which abstain with those which indulge, even at the risk of indulging to excess, does not all bear out the doctrine of the teetotaller." One of the most puzzling countries in connection with the drink question is Scotland. This country, which yields from lands and heritages a gross return of upwards of eighteen millions, spends seven millions on whisky for home consumption alone; while the police-books show that in one year, ending June, 1872, 38,993 persons were arrested as drunk and incapable, and 28,000 as drunk and disorderly. It has been argued by Scotchmen that the returns from the police-courts are misleading, and that of some 60,000 persons taken up yearly for drunkenness a considerable portion are habitual drunkards, who are charged severally every month; or even every week, with the same offence. Scotland is, in any case the most drunken country in Europe. "No one can maintain that the Scotch, as a nation, are inferior in energy, in thrift, and in trustworthiness, and in all the qualities which habitual drunkenness should destroy, to the Spaniards, the French, and other nations named for their pugnacity."

Balzac could think of no country in which stimulants of some kind had never been resorted to. Putting aside history, and lands which are not to history, it is safe to affirm that the most celebrated drunkard dates from the earliest ages. "Adam's wine," however, was, according to a popular idea, simple water; and the "delicacy" in the desert seem not only to have had no wine to drink, but to have had no water to drink. It was argued that the water of the most ancient beverages was not water, but the juice of plants. When after the wanderings the Israelites took over water, "wine" they drank, it only at the rate of their thirst—a practice which some of the greatest modern authorities on diet recommend in the present day.

It is certainly the more pleasant of the

two great stimulants recognised by Balzac.

Coffee, like tea, is a modern invention, so

as tobacco. But wine, if not as ancient as the

world, is at least as ancient as the most literate

in the world. The Bible, Herodotus,

Homeric, and all the Greek and Latin poets

speak of wine, and speak well of it as a rule.

Solomon, in moments of depression, says,

it is true, bitter things against it, comparing

it to an adder's tongue, and conselling those

who are unduly fond of it to put a knife to

their throat rather than indulge their taste

at a lord's table. Examples, on the other

hand, have been recorded from the earliest

times of the ill-effects sometimes produced

by drinking water at unsuitable moments

and to excess. King Cleomenes, accord-

ing to Plutarch, lost his voice for ever by

drinking water when he was in a heat. The

soldiers of Alexander the Great after crossing

the desert drank the water of the Oxus with

so much avidity that more men died from

the effects of this immoderate drinking than

had been slain in any one of Alexander's battles. In the retreat

of Napoleon's army from Moscow Baron

Lorry, the Emperor's physician, noticed ter-

rible effects from sudden and immoderate

water drinking after long periods of abstin-

ence. It is perhaps for such reasons as are

given by Lefroy, no less than for the sake of

order and discipline, that soldiers on the

march are always so strongly forbidden to

leave the ranks in quest of water, even when

water is close at hand. It is known all the

same that after a fatiguing march on a hot

day even the best troops can scarcely be

restrained in presence of a running stream.

England, notwithstanding the efforts of por-

tance, can scarcely be considered a country

where water drinkers are but little known and—

especially in the wine districts—but little needed.

A French physician, however, has thought it

necessary to publish a series of cautions for

the benefit of immoderate water drinkers,

whom he warns (1) not after a long walk to

drink cold water without sitting down for a

(2) to eat something before drinking;

(3) to drink in small mouthfuls; (4) not to

drink so much at once. These rules excellent

no doubt for water drinkers, might

especially the fourth, be equally recommended

to drinkers of wine.

A character for excessive drinking has been

brought out various times to various nations

in Flante's time the custom, "more honored

in the breach than in the observance,"

was vigorously kept up by the Norwegians,

the Dutch, but, above all, by the English,

who as the Prince of Denmark, or Shakespeare

speaking in his name, held, drink to greater

excess than any other nation. It may be

noticed in this connection that at this period

temperance societies had been founded in

various parts of the world.

Balzac's "Revue de Paris" are only to

some few enthusiastic admirers of Balzac's

genius in whatever form exhibited. This

review contained one admirable notice of

Stendhal's "Chartreuse de Parme;" but it

was evident from his attempts in this direc-

tion that formal criticism was no more suited

to Balzac's temperament than was the smok-

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The desired result having been brought about he went to the Italian Opera; and he has not

hesitated to tell all whom it might concern

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